The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

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SWISS CITY BOMBING BY AMERICAN FLIERS IS PROTESTED IN U.S.

Death Toll of 50 and Heavy Damage to Schaffhausen Cause Indignation

Special

BERNE, April 2.—In connection with the merciless American bombing of the Swiss town of Schaffhausen yesterday noon which the Swiss papers have described as "causing the greatest indignation in all Switzerland's history," it is reported from Washington that the Swiss Minister to Washington is taking necessary steps against the United States Government.

Additional steps are to be taken after the extent of the damage wrought by the American fliers is established.

Meanwhile, United States Minister to Berne, Leland Harrison expressed to the Swiss Federal Council "regret about this inexplicable mistake."

Latest reports concerning the "mauling" of Schaffhausen was brought to light Sunday noon by the territorial authorities of the city. So far 50 persons killed and 46 seriously injured have been confirmed, the report announced. No report was made of the number slightly injured.

According to the same source, 27 dwelling houses were completely destroyed, and also railway stations and factory buildings were wrecked. It added that between 200 and 300 were shelterless.

In the meantime, it is reported that condolence telegrams from private persons as well as authorities from all parts of Switzerland are being sent to Schaffhausen.

Swiss Paper Indignant

Special

ZURICH, April 2.—"Damage which has been inflicted on the city proper and surroundings of Schaffhausen from all appearances surpasses everything we have experienced in the past," the Swiss paper, Basler Nachrichten, writes in an editorial under the heading "Deepest Indignation in Switzerland."

Commenting that Swiss air sovereignty has been violated innumerable number of times in the past on attacks on Basle and Zurich, the editorial pointed out that this "mistake" with its frightful consequences since it was committed in bright daylight hardly makes such a mistake understandable.

"There is a strong indignation over the severest violation yet committed against the air and territorial sovereignty," the paper said.

Meanwhile, it is reported that councilor Kobelt, Head of the Swiss Federal Military Department, left for Schaffhausen to inspect the damage there personally.

U.S. to Apologize

Special

LISBON, April 1.—The United States Government is expected to apologize to the Swiss Government for the bombing of Schaffhausen, according to a dispatch from Washington. The official announcement may be made very shortly.

AUSSIE CHILDREN WORK

Help 'Dad' to Shear Sheep Due to Manpower Shortage

Special

LISBON, April 2.—Illustrative of Australia's rural manpower problems, Georgette Graham, aged 14, her sister Delphine, 13, and brother George, 11, arrived in Melbourne for their first holiday in the city as a reward for shearing their father's sheep, according to a dispatch from Sydney to the News Chronicle, London.

The father, who owns a small ranch in Turriff, smashed his leg in 1939. As he could get no men this year, his children foresook their school and operated the shearing machines from dawn till dusk with aching backs day after day until they had sheared 1,000 of their father's 1,400 sheep. The local clergyman heard of their efforts and rendered assistance in shearing the remaining 400.

NOTICE

Yesterday, April 3, was one of the semi-annual newspaper holidays. However, in view of the important war and international political situations, the Nippon Times is publishing a 2-page paper today.

American Casualties Since Start of War Said to Be 216,068

Domei

LISBON, April 1.—The United States, since the outbreak of the war to date, has lost 173,239 army officers and men and 42,829 naval officers and men in killed, wounded, missing or taken prisoner, according to the Office of War Information, a dispatch from Washington reported today. According to the announcement, the United States Army has suffered 40,657 officers and men killed, 64,098 wounded, 36,321 missing and 32,163 taken prisoner and the United States Navy, 18,129 killed, 11,089 wounded, 9,190 missing and 4,421 taken prisoner, including sailors, marines and coast guard servicemen.

LACK OF MANPOWER MAKES U.S. FRANTIC

Plans Being Considered to Induct Workers From Farms And Industry Into Army

Special.

LISBON, April 2.—Continued measures for inducting more men into the United States armed forces are rapidly being drafted in a desperate Government effort to alleviate the serious manpower shortage in the armed forces, according to a report from Los Angeles.

A system for deferment of agricultural workers will make possible the induction of more than a million men into the United States armed forces by July 1, the report said. Major-General Lewis B. Hershey, director of the Selective Service Commission, indicated that the farm workers' deferment order would result in the tightening of exemptions of the 533,000 non-fathers under 26 years of age. Hershey also informed the local draft boards to comb the ranks of the eligible inductees for more than a million men between March 1 and July 1 regardless of its effect upon the agricultural districts.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the House Military Affairs' Special Committee of Draft Deferments planned to remain in Washington during their recess to work out a program for the use of some 4,000,000 "4-F's."

Writing in the editorial of Selective Service, a monthly bulletin distributed to 6,400 draft boards, Hershey declared that "Industry and agriculture must make adjustments suggested by the demands upon them." He continued that "if withdrawals of men physically and psychologically fitted for military service—those between 18 and 26—are made from industries and agriculture, that means that the rest of us must work harder and longer in shops, and offices, in mines and on farms."

'FRISCO WAREHOUSE RAZED

$500,000 Worth of Goods Destroyed In Waterfront Fire

Special

LISBON, April 2.—San Francisco board of firemen and federal investigators were called upon to determine the cause of a spectacular four-alarm blaze, which swept a waterfront warehouse and destroyed the supplies stored in the building, according to a Los Angeles report.

The fire was the second major blaze in San Francisco in less than a week. The exact amount of the damage cannot be estimated until the stored goods are checked, but officials say that nearly $500,000 worth of baled wool, rubber, tires, wheat, corn and sugar were in the building.

SENATOR LAUNCHES DRIVE TO CLEAR U.S. OF NEGRO POPULACE

Will Strive for Expulsion of All Colored People to West Africa, Bilbo Avers

Special

LISBON, April 2.—War was declared on his colored fellow Americans by Senator Theodore G. Bilbo, Democrat from Mississippi, in a speech before the state legislature at Jackson, Mississippi, according to a dispatch sent by Donald Collier, Washington correspondent of the Daily Mail, under date of March 25.

Senator Bilbo told the state legislature that he intends to campaign for no less than the removal of all Negroes from the United States and their resettlement in their "fatherland of West Africa."

Meanwhile, he called upon the southern states to draw the "color line tighter and tighter." He added, "Any white man or woman who crosses that line should be promptly and forever ostracized."

The Daily Mail correspondent said that the "Negro Problem" is reaching new and dangerous proportions in the United States today. In the northern states, discrimination against the Negroes is fairly mild compared to the South. He said that altogether 2,000,000 Negroes in nine northern states strongly hold the balance of power in any closely fought election.

The correspondent said that Governor Thomas Dewey of New York is already feeling uneasy about that fact because the Negro newspapers are pointing out today that Dewey is the only governor in the northern states ever to extradite fugitive Negroes in the southern states. That fact may have a serious effect on Dewey's chances of election to president. The correspondent pointed out that it is in the southern states that racial hatred and repression still hold powerful sway.

The correspondent continued to explain that two chances prevent the Negroes in the southern states from political representation. One is the poll tax qualification for voting. The other is the holding of only white primary elections to select candidates. Both of these bars to the Negro political expression are now being fought—first by a congressional bill abolishing the poll-tax, second by a Supreme Court appeal by the Negro who demands the right to vote in his state primary elections. But no amount of legislation can remove the real grievance of the Negro, the correspondent said.

He added that as Negro leaders grow more clamant in their demands for the abolition of discrimination, the southern whites grow more determined to preserve their traditional color bar, tension grows frequently to a bursting point in the form of wild race riots.

The correspondent of the Daily Mail goes on to say that thoughtful Americans are frankly alarmed at the prospects. He pointed out that the author, Pearl Buck, in a pamphlet endorsed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, declared "Colored leaders no longer believe that the people of the United States will fight for democracy. This conviction is rapidly permeating the whole 12,000,000 Negro population.

"If the United States is to include subject and ruler people, then let us be honest about it and change the Constitution and make it plain that the Negroes cannot share the privileges of the white people.

"To destroy hope utterly is kinder than allowing it without intending to be fulfilled."

In conclusion, the correspondent said that Senator Bilbo this week fired the first shot in what may be a decisive battle whose outcome no American can predict.

Reich Defenses on French Coast Impregnable, Says Envoy Mitani

Mighty Fortifications Ready to Destroy Any Anti-Axis Attempt at Invasion, Says Japanese Ambassador After Inspection Tour of Southern France

Domei

VICHY, April 2.—Returning to Vichy some time ago from an inspection of the defenses on the Mediterranean coast from the Italian to the Spanish border, Takanobu Mitani, Japanese Ambassador to Vichy, stated that, in his opinion, it would be impossible for the anti-Axis forces to make any successful attempt to invade Europe at any point in the regions visited by him.

Ambassador Mitani was accompanied by Major-General Numata, Military Attache to the Embassy.

The Ambassador's account of his impressions follow:

"I inspected the military defenses over the entire area of Southern France and the French coast of the Mediterranean. I found the fortifications impregnable and there is no weak point on the whole chain of forts. Every strategic area is heavily fortified. In short the Germans are perfectly ready to meet any anti-Axis attempt to invade the Continent from this direction.

"The defenses differ according to locality, that is to say each area has defenses peculiar to it. It is impossible to offer a detailed explanation of the defense of each region. Suffice to say that the defenses are as elaborate as any that could be imagined.

"The equipment is so perfect that it leaves absolutely nothing to be desired. As for the supplies of arms and ammunition they are as plentiful as can be obtained under the circumstances. I note all these things and arrived at the conclusion that we can be absolutely confident about the defense of this area.

"What pleased us most was the morale of the German officers and men. Their spirit was extremely high. From this I realized that they are calmly confident of their ability to deal with any situation that may arise.

"The thing that struck me throughout my trip was that Germany has done everything possible by way of preparation for meeting any anti-Axis attempt at an invasion of Europe and that Germany is full of confidence about its outcome. I came back from my trip with a firmer conviction that the war will end in the complete victory of our common aims.

SCORZA TO BE TRIED WITH TWO OTHERS

Italians Interested in Case Against Former Secretary-General of Fascist Party

Special

LISBON, April 2.—The whole Italian population is looking forward with the greatest interest to the public trial to be held in the middle of April against Carlo Scorza who, until the coup d'etat on July 25, 1943, was Secretary-General of the Fascist Party, writes a Transocean correspondent from Rome.

This trial, according to the correspondent, signifies the continuation of the court proceedings of the first round which ended with the death sentences for Count Ciano and four other high functionaries.

Together with Carlo Scorza, Alessandro Tarabini, and big industrialist Luigi Burgo will be facing the judges. The brief official notice which appeared in the Italian press about this trial does not reveal where the trial will actually take place, the report said.

The accused, however, will appear before a special court, which in the case of Ciano, met at Verona. It will start about the middle of the month.

The correspondent went on to recall that Carlo Scorza had been in office only a few months when the Fascist regime was overthrown. During his term of office, he had carried out a number of extensive purges within the party dismissing many functionaries. The attitude which Scorza took at the historical session of the Fascist Grand Council on July 25, 1943 is still much disputed. This applies also to his attitude during the month which followed.

He was arrested in Rome in November and had been kept in jail ever since. The charges against him are based on the letter which he wrote in September and which was addressed to Minister Alessandro Pavolini. In this letter, Scorza openly refused loyalty to Benito Mussolini.

Alessandro Tarabini, the report continues, was Scorza's deputy as party secretary. He is accused of cooperating with anti-Fascist elements while appearing in public as an ardent adherent of the Fascist cause and Italian rebirth.

Luigi Burgo will face the court as one of the most renowned Italian industrialists who was secretly in touch with Marshal Cavallero whose plan was to organize a new military organ against Mussolini and who, after the failure of his plans and his subsequent arrest, committed suicide in jail on September 15.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the third round of this trial series is scheduled for the end of April. The trial will then be faced chiefly by Italian admirals.

P.I. Governors Renamed

Domei

MANILA, April 3.—Indicating the excellent work they are doing in bringing about their respective provinces to normalcy, all provincial governors have been reappointed by President Jose P. Laurel.

GERMANY RIDICULES WELLES' PROPOSAL

Ineffectiveness of Suggested Coordination Body for Foes Is Stressed

Special

BERLIN, April 3.—Sumner Welles' proposal, which was published in the Argentine paper, Nacion for the establishment of an anti-Axis executive council to coordinate the policies of the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and other anti-Axis countries was ridiculed by political circles here.

The article made it clear that the United States and Britain have suffered a setback in view of Moscow's claim for greater power. Sumner Welles also revealed that there is a grave necessity for harmonizing the aims of the anti-Axis and that this could be best effected by the creation of a coordination body.

Political circles in Berlin, in commenting on this suggestion, stated that it is superfluous to stress the ineffectiveness of any new institutions of such a kind after the so-called European and Italian committees supposed to synchronize the political aims of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union have not yielded the expected result.

The statements made by Welles, admitting the setbacks of the United States and Britain in their diplomatic game with the Soviet Union, were tantamount to a "political Nettuno," thes, observers stated.

RETALIATORY STEPS URGED

Death Sentences Against African Phalanx Angers Guilband

Special

LISBON, April 3.—Retaliation for the death sentences passed by the French Committee for National Liberation against members of the African Phalanx was demanded by George Guilbaud, former leader of the Revolutionary Unity Action in Tunisia, on Saturday in the Echo de la France, states a dispatch from Paris.

"If Vichy acts quickly and informs the Algiers Committee of retaliatory measures against the committee, our comrades would not be murdered," Guilbaud asserted. He also added that Vichy should provide the French Committee for National Liberation with a list of persons who would be executed in case of further death sentences against Phalanx members.

U.S. Legation Raised

Domei

LISBON, April 1.—The U.S. State Department notified the Iranian Government yesterday that it has decided to raise the status of the American Legation in Teheran to that of embassy, a Washington report revealed. Simultaneously, the Iranian Government decided to raise its legation in Washington to an embassy.

Setting Up of Regime Backed by All Parties Suggested by Italian Red Leader Ercoli

Special

LISBON, April 3.—The Italian Communist Party has decided to propose to other Italian opposition parties that they should waive their insistence on King Victor Emmanuel's abdication and proceed forthwith to the formation of the government with the support of all parties, according to a Reuter dispatch received here.

This policy was announced today by Ercoli, Italian Communist leader, who returned to Naples from Moscow a week ago after having lived in exile for 18 years.

The Communist party's new program as announced by Ercoli includes three principal points:

1. The unity of the anti-Fascist parties must be maintained.

2. The post-war institutions of the Italian state must be decided upon democratically.

3. The national government must be formed on a wide basis.

Meanwhile, another dispatch from London revealed that the British Government's reply to the Soviet proposal that the Badoglio regime in Italy should be maintained and broadened by the inclusion of representatives of democratic parties has now been communicated to the Soviets. The dispatch added that its contents have not been disclosed.

15 ENEMY AIRCRAFT BLASTED IN ASSAULT ON TRUK ISLE BASE

Hostile Planes Repelled in Attempted Raids on Ponape And Wotje Islands

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 3.—More than 15 enemy planes were shot down or damaged over the weekend when the Japanese Forces on Truk Island completely frustrated an enemy attack.

On Sunday morning, a total of 26 B-24 bombers attacked our position on the isle. Japanese Fighter Plane Units immediately rose to intercept the foe, shooting down eight machines (three unconfirmed) and heavily damaging three others which were observed to be enveloped in black smoke. In addition, considerable damage was dealt to several other enemy raiders.

One Japanese plane failed to return from this aerial duel.

Another unit of 10-odd B-24 bombers attempted to attack the same island on Saturday evening. In a terrific aerial battle the Japanese fighter planes damaged four of the raiders.

Damage on the Japanese side was negligible.

On Friday, a total of 10-odd planes made another futile raid, but Japanese Units on the island successfully repulsed all the invaders. There were no losses on the Japanese side.

Shoot Down 3 Planes

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 3.—Japanese Units on Ponape Island shot down three enemy planes and repulsed the others on Saturday morning when an aggregate total of 24 enemy planes consisting of 14 fighters and 10 medium-sized machines carried out a futile raid.

Damage on the Japanese side was negligible.

Wotje Raiders Repelled

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 3.—In two waves a formation of small-sized enemy planes totaling 37 attacked Wotje Island on Friday morning. Japanese anti-aircraft guns on the island immediately opened fire on the raiders, shot down one plane and repelled all the others.

No damage was caused on our side.

Solid Defense

By N. SAKAIRI

Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH PACIFIC FRONT.—In spite of the increasing fierce enemy air raids concentrated on Wewak, Northwestern New Guinea, the defens of the stronghold by the Imperial Japanese Forces remains solid and strong.

Since some time ago, the enemy intensified his air attacks on this base and enemy planes have been persistently attempting to invade the area in daylight and night raids.

Under such circumstances, brilliant operations such as the Malai, Java and Philippine campaigns and the present Indo-Burmese border drive are not taking place in New Guinea, all military activities being marked by the most truculent character.

Assuming that enemy bombers each carry two tons of bombs on the average, the total of explosives dropped on the narrow Wewak area ranges from 100 to more than 200 tons a day. Enemy bombs include all sizes, ranging from 30, 60, 250 and 500 kilograms to a ton.

Soviets Offer to Aid Outer Mongolians In Drive on Chiang

Domei

MOSCOW, April 2.—The Chungking army toward the end of last year infringed upon Outer Mongolian territory and the Soviet Government has expressed its preparedness to aid the Outer Mongolians in driving out the aggressors, according to a report circulated by Tass today. The Moscow press is giving much prominence to the report. Tass says that the Chungking troops sectioned in Sinkiang Province broke through the border line in the wake of the refugees toward the end of last year and subjected villages to rifle fire. The Outer Mongolian Army at once counter-attacked and drove them off. Should another such incident occur, the Soviet Government is prepared to give every aid to the Outer Mongolians so as to guarantee the security of Outer Mongolia in accordance with the mutual aid treaty concluded with the Government of that Republic on March 12, 1936, it was declared.

NIPPON UNITS TRAP ENEMY IN IMPHAL

Encirclement Ring Being Drawn Around Vital Anti-Axis Base In Assam

Domei

LISBON, April 2.—After breaking through the Central Indo-Burma border area at several points and entering Manipur State, the Japanese Forces are now gradually drawing an encirclement ring around Imphal, the largest enemy base in the eastern part of Assam Province.

Cutting off the Imphal-Kohima road, the Japanese Units advancing from the north pressed to a point 30 kilometers north of Imphal and thus it has been reported that the enemy troops in the Imphal Basin have been isolated.

Admitting this fact and attempting to belittle the seriousness of the situation, Sam Jacket, a Reuter correspondent in New Delhi, today reported as follows:

The Japanese strategy to cut off the vital Imphal-Kohima road was anticipated by the anti-Axis command and thus the actual event did not come as a surprise.

In order to check the Japanese drive on this road, which extends over 136 miles in length, various counter-measures have been taken by the defenders in Imphal, and a large force of troops have been mustered to meet an emergency situation similar to the present one.

The Imphal defenders possess large quantities of war material and may be able to hold out for several weeks despite the fact that the supply line has been disrupted. If these materials should be exhausted, then the defenders will be able to get supplies from the air.

Regarding the war situation on the Central Indo-Burma border area, the Japanese appear to be pressing on Imphal from various directions such as from the sectors south of Tidim and southeast of Tammu as well as from the northeastern area.

With the reinforcement of the Japanese Forces on the Tammu front, their drive along the Imphal-Kohima road is being continued.

However, as the Japanese will have to cross the Yenga Hills before reaching Imphal, that position is not directly menaced yet.

NIPPON UNITS SEVER COMMISSARY LINES OF FOE NEAR IMPHAL

Fall of Strategic Stronghold On Manipur Plains Now Seen As Inevitable

By S. HASEGAWA

Of the Military Press Corps

AT X X ON THE CENTRAL INDO-BURMESE BORDER, April 1.—Stunned by the lightning warfare of the Japanese which is carrying everything before them, the war leaders of the enemy have made blunder after blunder and have not only lost Wukululu, their base northeast of Imphal, but have also been cut off from their commissary line to the rear.

Following the capture of Wukululu, the Japanese cut the enemy line of communications on the Kohima Road, thus depriving the enemy of his greatest retreat route to the north. The main force of the enemy Fourth Army Corps is now cut off from all reinforcements from Shillong and Dimapur. By an enemy document seized in the Wukululu operations of March 26, the panic that has come over the enemy command has been thoroughly exposed.

From this it appears that the enemy command has been preoccupied with the retreat of what remained of the 27th and 20th divisions which were routed in the Chin Hills and Kabau valley areas. It mistook a powerful force of the Japanese that had crossed the border at the Chindwin River on March 15 for a small force and sent away the Fourth Brigade which lay in the Wukululu area with the 23rd Division to reinforce the Chin Hills and Kaban valley positions, with the result that it lost Wukululu and was cut off from the rear. Thus, the war leaders of the enemy are now in a state of baffled daze.

The forces now at Imphal are a detachment of the 23rd Division, part of the 20th Division which has come fleeing from Tammu and two independent brigades directly commanded by the commander of the Army Corps. Feeling the menace of the Japanese pressure every minute, the enemy commanders are asking for reinforcements of Admiral Louis Mountbatten on behalf of the 33rd Army which is now lying 200 kilometers west of Imphal.

Fog Stronghold Taken

Vanguards of Japanese Forces occupied a point 30 kilometers north of Imphal, capital of Manipur State and the most important enemy stronghold, on March 29, according to Domei.

Only within 10 days after crossing the central Indo-Burmese border, the Imperial Japanese Forces and the Indian National Army started their irresistible drive into the Imphal plains and on the night of March 28, occupied Mission, 40 kilometers north of Imphal, thus cutting off the enemy's vital supply route between Imphal and Kohima. Powerful Japanese Units started their rapid advance along the Imphal-Kohima highway on March 29 and secured under their complete control the life line for the British Indian 4th army corps. Then, they completed a strategic structure for starting a general offensive against Imphal, while crack vanguards captured a point 30 kilometers north of the city.

Meanwhile, the enemy troops which had been concentrated in the sector along the Indo-Burmese frontier north Tonzan were driven into confusion and a part of them started retreating to the North. On the way of their flight, these enemy troops are being mercilessly pounded by fierce Japanese artillery fire.

Fall of Imphal Seen

The general war situation in this sector presages the inevitable fall of Imphal which constitutes the vital stronghold of the enemy 4th army corps.

With the Japanese iron cordon steadily tightened around the demoralized 17th, 20th and 23rd divisions which form the mainstay of the 4th army corps, the final hour is hourly approaching for the enemy forces in this sector.

Oil Producing Center

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, April 3.—The Ledo oilfield on which the Japanese Army Air Units carried out an air raid on March 27 is the only oil producing center in India which used to produce a total of 300,000 tons of petroleum annually before the war.

Three Motion Picture Scenarios Win Prizes Given by Board of Information

In response to the contest for motion picture scenarios and plays sponsored by the Board of Information, 243 scenarios and 156 plays were submitted in 1943, showing a marked increase over those of the previous year.

As a result of careful selection, although none of the scenarios came up to the standard set for the President of the Board of Information's prize of ¥2,000, three won the Board of Information prize of ¥1,000 each. In the drama category, there were no awards of either the President or the Board of Information prizes. However, five plays received honorable mention.

Among the movie scenarios winning the Board of Information prize, one entitled "Yasen Gungakutai" (Field Army Band) is a story centering on the difficulties and hard efforts expended for the organization and growth of the band by one of the Army corps dispatched to China.

Another under the title of "Kanbukohosei" (Military Cadets), is a very forceful depiction of the development of young Army cadets who take leading posts in the Japanese Forces.

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Bankruptcy of the 'Good Neighbor' Policy

The United States policy of coercion toward Argentina has apparently back-fired. Far from forcing the Farrell Government to capitulate to her unreasonable demand for complete subservience to her belligerent policy, the United States has only succeeded in weakening her own position by her attempted intimidation.

When the United States suspended diplomatic relations with the Argentine Government exactly a month ago, she apparently expected all the other American countries to follow suit as they had done in the earlier case of withholding recognition from Bolivia. But the United States failed to reckon with the fact that the Latin American countries at heart felt no such unanimity with respect to the Bolivian affair, that whatever unity of action they displayed then was not spontaneous but induced by United States pressure, and that these countries would take the first available opportunity to show their resentment against the presumptuousness of the domineering neighbor to the North. The United States furthermore failed to reckon with the true political and economic position of Argentina. The consequence has been that Bolivia and Chile have already formally recognized the new Argentinian regime, Paraguay and Uruguay have accorded it de facto recognition, and the Farrell Government has therefore solidified its power more than ever despite United States opposition.

The consolidation of the power of the Farrell Government means more than the mere fact that Argentina has succeeded in withstanding United States pressure. It means the appearance of a serious fissure in the structure of the "hemispheric unity" under her own control which the United States has so aggressively been striving to construct. For one of the most conspicuous features of the foreign policy of the new Argentine Government is its program of negotiating tariff agreements with neighboring countries with the view of forming a South American customs union. The formation of such a South American economic bloc independent of the control of the United States would mean the effective frustration of the United States ambition for hemispheric hegemony. Already the Argentine Government has commenced negotiations with Chile along these lines, while it is reported that similar negotiations will soon be started with Paraguay. Indications are that Uruguay and Bolivia will, by the nature of things, most certainly follow suit.

There are at least two compelling reasons why the South American countries are reacting so favorably to Argentina's program of a South American customs union. First, there is a political reason. The pressure which the United States has been exerting upon the countries of Latin America to force them to subordinate their policies to the war program of the United States has naturally aroused the bitterest antagonism. While they have had no choice but to bow to the superior power of the United States, the Latin American countries have ever been apprehensive over this encroachment upon their real independence. The formation of a South American economic bloc appears to them to afford a means of preserving their freedom of action at least to some extent.

Second, there is an economic reason. Despite her professions of a "Good Neighbor" policy, the United States has been flagrantly exploiting the countries of Latin America. She has been requisitioning the raw materials of Latin America to supply her war industries, but her own shortage of consumers' goods and shipping facilities has given her an excuse for failing to supply Latin America with the commodities it needs in exchange for its contribution of raw materials. Payments have been made by the United States with dollar credits which are of no practical use to the people of Latin America. However much American dollars may profit a handful of financiers who are working hand in glove with the United States interests, to the majority of the Latin American peoples dollars are no satisfactory substitutes for the food which they must eat and the clothes which they must wear. The draining away of commodities from Latin America by the United States and the flooding of that area with American dollars is resulting in a vicious inflation. Under the circumstances, what is more natural than for the South American countries to strive to cut loose from the economic domination of the United States and to establish their own independent economic bloc through which they may attain economic self-sufficiency?

The successful formation of such an economic bloc would not only affect the United States. Britain, possessing vast investments in Argentina, is viewing the relations between the United States and Argentina with great apprehension for the effect which an independent South American economic bloc would have upon her own trade with that area. The London Times, for instance, pointed out last month that such a South American economic bloc would constitute a formidable unit, embracing 2,120,000 square miles of territory, a population of 25,000,000, controlling a substantial portion of the world's production of such commodities as tin, copper, iron, coal, oil, iodine, and tannin, accounting for 40 per cent of the total world exports of medicinal herbs, 85 per cent of the present world exports of hemp and jute, 70 per cent of the world exports of corn, and 23 per cent of the world exports of wheat, possessing 50,000,000 heads of cattle, 70,000,000 heads of sheep, and 9,000,000 heads of horses. Such a formidable unit would come to play a most important role in the economic affairs of the world.

By driving the South American countries into favoring the creation of such an economic bloc arrayed against her, the United States by its extreme attitude of oppression has only blasted her own efforts for hemispheric solidarity. Such a tendency means the utter failure of her entire Latin American policy. Well may Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State, lament as he did recently that the present State Department regime had destroyed the "Good Neighbor" policy which he had so laboriously built up to disguise the ulterior ambitions of his country.

To salvage its policy, the United States Government may possibly utilize Under Secretary of State Stettinius' forthcoming visit to London to seek British mediation with Argentina. Or the United States may resort to even more drastic coercion to overthrow the Farrell administration. Despite the failure of its policy, the Colossus of the North is of course still powerful enough to make its pressure felt uncomfortably among the weaker neighbors to the South, and Argentina may still be forced into capitulating. But at any rate, the opposition of the South American countries to the bludgeoning policy of the United States has been revealed with unquestionable clearness.

Hatsu Uma

It was hatsu-uma, drums were beating loudly, the plum-blossoms were nearly at their best, but the ears of barley were as yet far from ripe. In the villages banners were set up with the inscription, "Respectfully dedicated to the august God of Inari." Boys and girls were out in their holiday clothes, and the men were all under the influence of their friends' sake.—From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man."

A Year Ago Today

April 4, 1943

The seizure of the Burma Road by the Japanese having completely cut off anti-Axis aid to Chungking the British Government is now seriously considering the reopening of the old caravan route over the South Tienshan Road. The revival of the caravan route through Iran, however, will not bring effective aid to Chungking as the amount of goods that can be transported over the route is null.

* * *

Relying on the boast of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox that the United States Navy will do away with the Japanese fleet within three months, the haughty Americans were confident that victory was theirs. However, after 16 months of war, contrary to Knox's prediction, the American Navy has been meeting continuous setbacks and defeats at every turn, and the people, awakened to true facts, have become bitter and resentful toward their government.

* * *

Hitting with devastating accuracy, Japanese Air Units roared down on Chungking and unleashed incendiary bombs and explosives against strategic military objectives causing irreparable damage. On the previous day, another unit of the Japanese Air Force pounded the enemy bases throughout the southwestern area of Yunnan Province and inflicted heavy losses on enemy planes which attempted to intercept them.

* * *

Angered by the ruthless bombing carried out by the Anglo-Americans on Paris, Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, in a special broadcast today severely denounced the raiders who indiscriminately dropped their bombs. The bombers appeared over the race course of Longchamps where hundreds of thousands of people were gathered and released their bombs at great height. At least thirty persons were killed by bomb fragments and hundreds injured.

FIVE PROPAGANDA MASTERPIECES

By Japonicus

II

The second book is entitled, "Report from Tokyo," by Joseph Grew. As is well known, the author was the American Ambassador to Japan from 1932 to the outbreak of the war. His knowledge of Japan and the Japanese may not be pronounced to be profound. He has never attempted to master the language of the land to which he was accredited, and his personal contact was confined to a small circle of the English-speaking section of the Japanese upper class. Nevertheless, during his sojourn covering the eventful years he seems to have collected a mass of information through regular and irregular channels. As a war propagandist, in which capacity the ex-Ambassador now makes his debut, he is well qualified and can pose as a towering authority on things Japanese at least to the American public whose ignorance of Japan is colossal.

Harold D. Lasswell says in one of his papers on Propaganda ". . . . . for the mobilization of national hatred the enemy must be represented as a menacing murderous aggressor, a satanic violator of the moral and conventional standards, an obstacle to the cherished aims and ideals of the nation. . . . The maintenance of hostility depends upon supplementing the direct representation of the menacing, obstructive, satanic enemy by assurances of ultimate victory. . . . . The ally must appear to assent heartily to the cherished war aims of the nation and conform to all the mores. . . . . Emphasis upon the aggressiveness, immorality and impropriety of the enemy is a sop which lossens the restraining grip of the conscience upon destructive impulses."

The book before me shows that Mr. Grew is a faithful disciple of the eminent master.

He depicts with an array of innumerable "facts" the efficiency of Japan's armed services, her controlled economic structure, her Spartan education of the youth, etc., etc., in such a way that the entire Japanese nation is bent on world conquest and that this constitutes a grave menace to "peace-loving" America. He charges the Japanese airmen with indiscriminate bombing with an air of divine indignation, which now reads rather comical when the airmen of his country and her ally are engaged in large scale massacres of women and children in Germany and Italy. He even condescends to charge the Japanese police, with a proud display of his dubious knowledge of the law of evidence, with instances of the "third degree" which has made the American police notorious throughout the whole world. He certainly is doing his level best to "represent the enemy as a menacing, murderous aggressor, a satanic violator of the moral and conventional standards."

As for his country's Allies, he stresses the "democracy" of the British, conveniently forgetting the British in India. He cannot dare to say, however, that the mores of the Soviets and China are the same with the American way of life, but he makes the best of it by paying due compliments to the "spontaneous solidarity" of the former and the "staying power" of the latter. Thus he tries to follow as best he may Lasswell's precepts regarding the allies, and incidentally contributing to his master's supplementary canon, namely, "assurances of ultimate victory."

"Asia is one." "If Asia is one, it is also true that Asiatic races form a single mighty web." This famous dictum of Okakura written as far back as 1903 is an anathema, "a dangerous thought" to America. It tends to nullify her efforts to divide and rule Asia. It is perfectly in order, therefore, for Mr. Grew to introduce anthropological arguments to discredit the idea expounded by the famous art critic. "We Amercians know that 'Oriental' or 'Asiatic,' or 'yellow' races exist only as suppositions. We know that scientists have been infinitely more careful in their definition of race." That may be so, but the author again conveniently forgets that official America lumps all Orientals, Asiatic, yellow races together under the name of "Mongolians," and makes them ineligible for citizenship and ipso facto excludes them all under her Immigration Act.

Laying down Mr. Grew's book, I exclaimed, "What a distorted picture!" I was almost tempted to say, "An ambassador is an honest man. . . . . " But I desisted. The author is not an ambassador, but a war propagandist. And as such he is acquitting himself magnificently.

III

Mr. Grew's book is all too serious and makes me rather stuffy. It is devoid of any particle of humor, unless, indeed, one can detect "a smile of philosophy" in the excited tone and the venomous diction by which this genial and church-going gentleman is moving heaven and earth to give vent to his noble sentiment of "malice toward one" and sedulously trying to follow the precepts of his master by denouncing his enemy as a menacing, murderous aggressor. It is, therefore, a great relief for me to turn to the third book, "One World," by Wendell W. Willkie.

It is a sort of amusing travel book, though the traveller happens to be the Republican candidate in the last Presidential election and the travel was conducted at the request of a Democratic President. I am reminded of "La Tour du Monde en Quatre-Vingts Jours" by Jules Verne, published in 1873, which I read in my boyhood. I am naturally impressed by the vast changes which the invention and progress of aviation have brought on world travels during the period in which a literary flight of Verne has become an actual experience of Willkie. It is amusing, too, to notice that like a true American, Mr. Willkie is highly elated to tell his readers how he covered 31,000 miles in 160 hours. Mr. Willkie's account of his experiences in Egypt, Palestine, Iran, Turkey, the Soviet Union, Sinking and Chungking, and his lively description of his conversations with Marshal Stalin and other Soviet leaders, with the Generalissimo and other Chungking celebrities make the book absorbingly interesting.

Unlike Grew, his denunciation of the enemies which he puts in here and there, is mild enough. On the other hand, he condemns in no unmistaken terms the colonial and mandate system actually in operation in the Moslem world. He seems to vouch for the truth of the accusation that the British and the French are playing off one native force against another to perpetuate their control. He criticizes Churchill's policy toward India. He stresses with an apparent air of approval not only the awakening of the Arab world and of the peoples of East Asia, but their opposition and resistance to the Western colonial system. He even dares to take Mr. Stalin to task for his failure to announce the Soviet Union's specific aspirations with reference to eastern Europe. Turning home, he hits the attitude of white citizens to negroes and a more recent "crawling, insiduous anti-Semitism," all of which he characterizes as "imperialisms at home." He is critical of the foreign policy of the United States vis-a-vis Europe which was responsible for the political and international turmoil there during the last decade.

This book may well be a piece of propaganda work for Mr. Willkie himself to be used at the coming Presidential campaign, but can this be a war propaganda book? It is so unlike the White Paper and the "Report from Tokyo." It contravenes all of Lasswell's precepts!

Yes it is, and that on a gigantic scale. These frank admissions are effective not only to put the reader off guard, but are necessary preliminaries for depicting, by way of contrast, the beautiful one world consisting of free and independent nations and races, immune from the evils of imperialistic oppression and exploitation. And not Britain, not the Soviet Union, not China, but America, who enjoys world-wide "reserve of good-will," is the one best qualified to act as champion, leader, and guardian of the coming world order. It is true that there is a school of thought in America represented by Harvard philosophers like Perry and Hocking who advocate a world order such as is depicted by the author. Mr. Willkie, the philosopher may be sincerely championing this school of thought. But Mr. Willkie, the astute politician, may be laughing in his sleeves. He may not really believe in its realization. President Roosevelt will not believe in it. Certainly, neither will Mr. Churchill nor Mr. Stalin believe in it nor will they subscribe to such a world except possibly in the abstract. But never mind! It is a magnificent picture which can hypnotize, at least for a time, the people at home and abroad and induce them to place confidence in American leadership during and after the war. The unorthodox technique he employs may be fraught with dangers, but it has also its advantages. Anyway, is it not a grand propaganda for the good old U.S.A.?

(To Be Concluded)

TOKYO PAPERS REVIEW CURRENT EVENTS

Entry Into India and Its Probable Effects Discussed

The problem of Indian independence in reference to the steady progress of the latest operations in Burma and India by the Imperial Forces and the Indian National Army was featured by the majority of the editorials of the leading newspapers of Tokyo during the week beginning March 24.

Greater stress was also laid on the affairs of Greater East Asia over the European questions by the dailies. Other topics of the editorial comments were: the Jewish-Arab problem in Palestine, the National Government of China, the economic construction in the Southern Region, Premier Churchill's broadcast speech on March 26, the second front problem, the Atlantic Charter and the general situation in the Anglo-American nations.

The Yomiuri-Hochi points out that the highest point of the advance of the Imperial Forces and the Azad Hind Fauj into India was reached in the present annihilative fighting over the Arakan and the Imphal sector and after describing in detail the progress of the Indian campaign, declares that the Japanese operations have opened up the road to Indian emancipation and at the same time closed the Burma route against Chungking forever.

The Tokyo Shimbun also pays glowing tribute to the Imperial Forces and the Indian National Army for their glorious achievements against their common enemy in the Buthidaung and Tonzan battles, saying that the most highest brilliant strategy in the world is being shown by the Japanese commanders. "It is seldom," says the paper, "that such a masterly campaign has been conducted by our soldiers even in our own national history."

Commenting on the problem of Indian independence in connection with the present Indian campaign, the Asahi clarifies the effects of the campaign on various quarters, especially on the internal situation of India and states its conviction that India is about to win its coveted independence. "Wherever the Azad Hind Fauj advances," says the journal, "new territories of Free India will be acquired. . . . It should be noted that the ejection of British power from India will mean not only the gaining of Indian independence but also the emancipation of all Greater East Asia and the overthrow of British domination in the world. It is our fervent desire that in view of such stupendous effects, both the Indian National Army and the Indian masses will make every effort to oust British rule from their country."

The Tokyo Shimbun also warns that Britain would never keep her promise to the Indian people regarding the granting of independence in view of what Britain has done recently to the small nations of Europe, especially in connection with the repudiation of the Atlantic Charter, which fact, in the opinion of the paper, has completely exposed the real policies of the Anglo-American Powers. The journal concludes by stating that the fate of Indian independence depends on the action of the people of India now and hereafter.

Concerning the recent rejection of the budget bill by the Indian Central Assembly, the Asahi points out the sudden change of attitude by the Muslim League which had been a tool of Britain, and attaches much importance to its new anti-British sentiment. "It is indeed a matter of deep significance," says the paper, "that this last bulwark of British rule in India came to be shaken as a result of the advance of the Indian National Army into Indian territory."

The Asahi and the Mainichi express their sympathies for the illness of President Wang Ching-wei of China who has recently come to Japan to receive medical treatment. Both the Yomiuri-Hochi and the Tokyo Shimbun exhort the leaders of the Nanking Government to concentrate their efforts on solving the problem of high commodity prices as one of the most pressing problems of China during the absence of President Wang. On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the establishment of Nanking as the Chinese capital, the Tokyo Shimbun devotes another editorial to Chinese affairs in which it points out the increasing responsibility of China in the current war and asks for her greater cooperation with Japan.

The Yomiuri-Hochi explains the latest friction between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party and gives two reasons for Chungking's inability to get rid of the Communists. It says that with the prolongation of the war and the consequent weakening of the Chungking regime, the strife between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party will seriously hamper the war power of Chungking.

The Tokyo Shimbun touching the latest trade agreement between Japan and French Indo-China in an editorial entitled "Economic Reconstruction in the Southern Region," dwells in detail upon trade developments in the occupied areas in the South. The paper reaches the conclusion that the facts noted prove that economic construction in the Southern Regions has been making remarkable advance. The paper further explains that our policy of economic construction is totally different from the Anglo-American policy of exploitation which paid no regard to the economic welfare of the native people. The journal concludes with the following words: "The facts we have noted indicate that these not only strengthen the defense structure of the Southern Region but that the area has become a great supply base for positive offensives against our enemy."

The Mainichi believes that the existing Jewish-Arab strife in Palestine foretells the inevitable failure of the inordinate ambitions of the Jews and the Anglo-Saxons in the future. The paper explains how the present plan of establishing a Jewish nation in Palestine came to be made in the United States where a resolution favoring such a plan came up before the American Senate. The journal sees special significance in the prevailing confusion created in Palestine in that it indicates a partial collapse of the enemy camp.

As regards the latest developments in European affairs, the Tokyo Shimbun takes up Premier Winston Churchill's speech on March 26 regarding the Atlantic Charter. The paper points out that Churchill is trying to confuse the aim of the Atlantic Charter. The paper elucidates the Soviet-Polish border problem and the Soviet political offensives in Europe and declares that the Anglo-Americans had long since intended to make the Atlantic Charter a scrap of paper. Referring to British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's declaration that "The British Government intends to play a part commensurate with the national strength of Britain and reserves its right freely to concern themselves in the affairs of Europe," the journal says that Eden is highly amusing in his statement.

The Yomiuri-Hochi characterizes the Churchill broadcast speech as being "low in tone" in view of the gravity of the situation for Britain and this fact is taken by the journal as indicating the deadlock Britain has reached in its diplomatic as well as military offensives. "His speech betrays Britain's predicament," says the paper. "Premier Churchill evidently is leading his country to total and imminent collapse."

Regarding the problem of a second front in Europe, the Mainichi is of the opinion that it is difficult to predict whether such a second front will be undertaken by the Anglo-Americans, because their mental requisites for such an undertaking is their firm conviction of victory and at present they do not seem to have such a conviction. The paper points out that the prevailing stalemate on the Italian front and the perfection of the mighty European fortress by Germany are two factors which are destroying the Anglo-American conviction of victory and making them defer the second front undertaking. The Mainichi also points out the low morale of the American soldiers who are sent to Britain, and says: "they seem to get into this state when idle or routed when in action."

The Asahi calls special attention to the latest developments on the Eastern Front and Germany's dispatching of its troops to Hungary, saying that the importance of the new situation in eastern Europe has immensely increased recently and that it will have a close connection with the problem of a second front.

The Tokyo Shimbun carries two editorials regarding the United States. In one of them entitled "Strife Between American Ideals and Realities," the daily compares the policies and position of Woodrow Wilson during the first World War and those of Franklin Roosevelt now. The paper believes that Wilson was defeated in the diplomatic battle by both Lloyd George and Clemenceau, because he could not throw away his ideals, while President Roosevelt is allowing himself to carry on deceptive realistic diplomatic policies. The paper is interested to know how long his policies of deception will continue to fool his people.

PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, April 3

BRITISH COAL MINE STRIKE

YOMIURI-HOCHI.—The coal mine strike in Britain has been particularly expanding since the first part of March and at present more than 100,000 coal miners are participating in the strike. The fact that in the present most important stage of the war such a large-scale labor strike is being carried out in Britain reveals the shortage of manpower resources and the decline in fighting strength due to internal uneasiness brought about by the antithesis of capital and labor.

It is a well-known fact that the manufacturing industry of Britain depends more on coal than that of other countries, but at the beginning of the present war, or in 1939, the British Government did not give any special consideration to the question of coal supply. This was because not only Britain was the greatest producer of coal in Europe, but she also boasted of the huge stock of coal of excellent quality it always possessed. But ironically, as soon as the war began, Britain immediately suffered from an acute shortage of coal. In the winter of 1942, or the third year of the war, the coal shortage became the most difficult problem facing Britain.

Despite the increased number of coal miners, since the outbreak of the war, the output of coal still decreased.

The total number of coal miners in Britain in 1941 was lowered to 698,000 as against 766,000 in 1939, and the production likewise decreased from 331,000,000 to 206,000,000 tons in the same period. Alarmed at the rapid decline of coal output, the British Government increased the coal miners to 709,000 in 1942, but in spite of it, the production showed a decline of 2,000,000 tons compared with that of 1941.

The reasons attributed to the decline are that about 20 per cent of the coal miners are more than 50 years old, and the mining efficiency was also lowered due to the intensification of labor strikes during the past three years. These two facts show that the acute shortage of manpower resources in Britain make the solution of the British coal problem hopeless.

As another cause may be mentioned the fundamental error in the wage system and the confrontation of capital and labor. The wage schedule decided by the Fuel Ministry on January 21 does not make any difference whatever in the wages for the skilled coal miner and the unskilled nor gives any consideration to allowance according to the amount of work done. Thus, it has only resulted in increasing the discontentment of the coal miners.

Furthermore, anti-national coal mine owners, who are intending to increase their profits by taking advantage of the war, are not even inclined to pay wages according to the wage system decided by the Government and this attitude of the operators is being criticized even by the British newspapers.

The worsening of the labor condition for coal miners due to these facts has resulted in aggravating the coal mine strike as seen today. If the coal mine strike continues further, there is danger of it being extended to other industries and the internal unrest will be greatly intensified, weakening all the more the British fighting strength.

Even at present, Britain is depending on the United States for the majority of her war materials and it is certain that such a tendency in Britain will increase her dependency and subordinancy to the United States. With the development of the war, Britain will thus lose its independence, and will come to play actually a role as a colony of the imperialistic United States.

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